THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1833.

Agricultural Improvements in Scotland.

Agricultural improvements in Scotland have probably been greater, during the last fifty years, than in any other part of Europe. In this period of time, a large portion of that country has been converted from unproductive naked wastes, of moss and hills, into fertile arable lands, pastures and wood, through the magic influence of enterprise, industry and science. Two of the most efficient operations in producing this change have been planting and draining. Thousands of acres of naked hills have been annually planted with forest trees, which have afforded the triple advantages of beauty, shelter and profit. Thousands of acres of moss or morass, have been annually drained, and reclaimed to the uses of husbandry, at an expense which would startle our farmers, and yet with a profit that invites imitation. To take the first example which presents in a work before us: The expense of draining and embanking Barr Loch and the adjoining grounds, cost £10,000. The area of the Loch comprised about 230 acres. The increased product or value of this ground, in the two years after the drainage was completed, amounted to 13 per cent. on the outlay.

This great improvement in the agriculture and prosperity of Scotland, has been mainly accomplished through the combined exertions of her most wealthy, most scientific and best practical men, concentrated and brought to a focus in her "*Highland Society.*" This society was formed in 1784, and now numbers about two thousand members; and embraces her nobility, her wealthy merchants and mechanics, her men of literature and science, as well as her best practical farmers. The annual contribution of each member is about $5. It would seem that there all appreciate the importance of this great branch of labor and source of national wealth; that all feel desirous to promote its improvements, as directly or indirectly affecting their individual interests. A Quarterly Journal records its transactions, embracing the communications and prize essays transmitted to the Society. And perhaps there is not a periodical which affords more useful and practical information to the intelligent husbandman than the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. The objects of the Society embrace the improvement of every branch of labor connected with husbandry. I venture to send you an abstract of the premiums offered by the Society in 1829. It will show the diversified objects to which the Society is directing its attention, the liberal rewards which it holds out for useful undertakings and improvements, and I think cannot fail to afford useful hints to our Agricultural Societies in the disposal of their premiums. The following is the abstract:

For Essays, Plans and Reports.

	Sovereigns.*	
Present state of the Highlands and islands,	50	
Experiments in draining,	15	
Plans of farm buildings,	40	
On maggot in live sheep,	15	
Construction of fish ponds,	15	
Rearing pigs and making bacon,	20	
Thatching,	10	
The construction of the plough,	50	
Disease in turneps,	15	
Culture of lucerne,	10	
Construction of lime kilns,	15	
Application of lime,	20	
Stocking of pasture,	20	
	—	295
Experiments and improvements.		
Raising and preparing straw for the manufacturer,	25	
Workers of straw plait,	13	
	—	38
Improvement of land for tillage,	50	
Draining moss and bog land,	60	
Forming meadows from moss by irrigation,	10	
Do. do. by other means,	10	
	—	130
Green crops,	50	
Feeding off turneps by sheep,	60	
Soiling sheep,	10	
Cultivating mangold wurtzel,	10	
Bone manure,	45	
Laying down land to permanent pasture,	20	
Comparative advantages of laying down lands to pasture, with and without a white crop,	20	
Experiments with fresh and rotted dung,	20	
Laying down the poor soils to grass,	10	
Saving the seed of natural grasses,	10	
Turning moor land to pasture,	15	
	—	260
For improving the breed of black cattle,		312
For improving the breed of sheep,	70	
Salving sheep,	10	
Spaying sheep,	45	
	—	125
Improving the breed of draught horses,		43
Do. do. swine,		16
Best managed dairy,	25	
Do. improvement in curing butter,	25	
	—	50
For the cleanliest kept cottages,	80	
To cottagers for management of bees,	20	
	—	100
Honorary, for planting,	50	
Raising pines for seeds,	20	
Do. larch do.	30	
Planting ash and elm,	30	
	—	130
Best cattle shown,	170	
Do. sheep,	25	
Do. pigs,	17	
Do. horses,	30	
Extra stock,	20	
Implements, roots, seeds, &c.	15	
	—	277
To be awarded at Perth Fair, on animals, implements, &c.		340
		2116

* The sovereign is $4 44.

☞ From an official statement of the population of Rome, just published, it appears that it amounted last year to 148,459 souls, and that it had diminished by 2000 individuals since the preceding.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

I find an excellent and somewhat lengthy paper upon this subject in the second volume of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, by Mr. DICK, veterinary surgeon, Edinburgh, of which I have made a brief abstract.

Mr. Dick first describes the structure and functions of the foot, and their adaptation to the habits of the animal, in a state of nature. The sheep is naturally an alpine animal, dwelling, by preference, among the steepest and most inaccessible summits of lofty mountains. Amid these ranges, the hoofs are worn away, as they grow, and are consequently always fresh and sound.

"But what, he asks, is the effect of domestication? What do we gain by enticing the sheep from his native and natural haunts, to the richer pastures of our meadows or our lawns? There the animal enjoys a more luxuriant repast, it fattens to a larger size, and will, in this respect, repay the increased allowance which has been made to it. But instead of moving about in small troops, with the alacrity of the wild kinds, the sheep are seen in flocks of thousands moving slowly over their pastures, and gorging themselves to an extent which cuts short the thread of life, by the advancement of various diseases. Instead of wandering from the summit of one peak to another, in quest of a scanty subsistence; or, instead of being compelled to descend from the summits of the mountains in the morning, and ascend again in the evening, they are compelled, in many cases, to remain within a few yards of a particular spot, for weeks together, and there engorge themselves to satiety."

For want of the friction upon hard surfaces the hoof becomes overgrown. "The crest, the part naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, is allowed to grow out of all due bounds, because the softness of the pasturage, upon which it now moves, presents little, if any, of that rough friction to which the feet of the animal is naturally intended to be exposed. The crust, therefore, grows unrestrained, until it either lays over the sole, like the loose sole of an old shoe, and seems to retain and accumulate earth and filth, or is broken off in detached parts, in some cases exposing the quick, or opening new pores, into which particles of earth or sand force their way, until reaching the quick, an inflammation is set up, which, in its progress, alters or destroys the whole foot," the system becomes diseased, and the animal dies.

Mr. Dick explodes the idea that the disease is contagious. He thinks it promoted by soft old pastures, luxuriant herbage, and particularly by wet seasons, and wet grounds. To *cure* the disease, Mr. Dick recommends that the detached hoof be pared away, and some caustic applied to the surface, of which muriate of antimony is the best. To *prevent* the disease, he recommends that the hoofs be rasped or paired at regular intervals; that the sheep be made to travel upon hard surfaces, or folded in a place purposely prepared, upon which they would move about every day, and wear their hoofs.

The whole of this paper is worthy of the careful perusal of the sheep farmer, and will be

found from page 852 to 865 in the work I have quoted. Mr. Dick's paper sufficiently indicates, what other considerations concur in establishing,

1. That sheep are far more healthy when suffered to range upon the sides of precipitous hills and mountains, where they obtain short feed, pure and dry air, stony bottom and plenty of exercise. And

2. That consequently our hilly districts must ultimately be resorted to for the profitable and successful rearing of this valuable animal. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

D. Longstreth says that a *gage* plum tree which stood over a *pavement*, ripened its fruit in perfection the last season, while all the fruit of his other trees of that kind, which were not over pavements, was destroyed by the Curculio. In order to show that this result was caused by the pavement he says that a plum tree, standing near the path to the barn, not paved but which was frequented almost hourly, lost all its fruit. Such facts ought to be recorded and generally known.

His account of the thorn hedges near Philadelphia, is discouraging. The destruction of the English thorn, many years ago on Long Island, had deterred some cultivators from employing *exotics* for hedges; but no danger was apprehended of the decline of American species. It is found however, that many hedges of the Washington or Potowmac thorn (*Cratægus cordata*), have latterly become so much infested and damaged by insects, that little hope is entertained of their recovery. A farmer of Abington in Montgomery co. (Pa.) has expended more than $100 in the purchase of these thorns; and he now considers his money and labor both lost.

According to Dr. Mease the New Castle thorn is another species (*Cratægus crus galli.**) The late Judge Peters says, "In the summer [of 1812] I visited the garden and shrubberies of Mr. M'Mahon. Most of his thorn plants were leafless. The New Castle thorn was an exception. I never beheld a more verdant, vigorous plant. The contrast with other thorns was striking and captivating. He, with reason, prefers it on every account. It has every valuable attribute of other thorns. It superadds the capacity of resisting the maladies, and thriving amid the misfortunes to which others are subject."

Will my correspondent oblige me by continuing his examinations so far as to determine whether the New Castle thorn is still exempt from the maladies to which others are subject.

Greatfield, 2 mo. 18, 1833. D. T.

P. S. I was not inclined to follow the well meant advice of Ulmus in regard to my sweet briars, because a dying hedge was still better for the time present, than no hedge, and I let it stand. Most of the plants have since recovered much of their former vigor. Many shoots have been made in the last season more than six feet in length—several more than eight feet; and I allow myself to hope that it may yet continue many years.

We must beg the indulgence of our friends on account of the necessary delay in inserting their favors. Communications have multiplied so rapidly for the last six weeks that we find ourselves unable to publish them as rapidly as we could wish.

* This thorn is also a native of Cayuga county.

CULTIVATION OF BEES.

Mr. Lapham asks if bees will crawl up the tin lining when put at the bottom of the hives? I answer, yes. If they find the tin at all slippery, they will soon smear it over with *propolis*, or bee glue, on which they can easily walk.

I have thought considerably on the subject of guarding the bottom of hives lately, and I believe the best method of all to be, to take a narrow plate of thick heavy tin, or sheet iron, say an inch or inch and half in width; punch one edge or side of it with small holes, to admit a common cut tack of three quarters or an inch long; then nail the whole circumference of the hive with these plates so as to raise the wood part of the hive from half an inch to an inch from the stand, leaving ample space for the bees to pass in and out in front. If the tin be thick, it will fully sustain a hive of ordinary size filled with honey. By this operation the moth is effectually cut off from its operations, and must, in order to effect its purposes, gain an advantage by a retreat into the body of the hive, which the bees, if the swarm be populous and flourishing, will be careful to guard against. In case the hive be a large one, sheet iron can be effectually used in place of tin. The lower edge of the hive ought in any case to be pared off to a thin edge.

Mr. L. remarks, that the apiarian of whom he purchased, "raised up one edge of his hives for a more free passage for his bees during the working season, and that they made more honey than when only their common entrance was open to them." This remark proves only that the ordinary entrance was much too small. This is a very common mistake. And how shall people know any thing who never study or examine a subject before them? It is truly vexatious to view, as we pass many of our farm houses, in what miserable sheds and coops the bee hives are located. One hive will perhaps be on a stump, another or two on an old bench, with one end leaning on a log and the other on one leg; one little entrance or door only to the hive at the bottom, and the hive half covered with a snow drift, which totally excludes the little air that was admitted, and the poor bees all dead of suffocation! Is it any wonder that people don't have any *luck* with their bees? If they were not the hardiest animals in the world, they would not live half so well as they do.

The entrance should always be ample. To a common sized swarm, the entrance at the foot of the hive should always be from six to ten inches in length in front. If across the whole front board, no matter; but it should not be over one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch high. It is not necessary that so large a space should be open continually; but in the season of honey making and breeding, ample space should be given them to enter in and pass out from the hive without interruption. Small blocks, or sliding doors of tin, can be made to close up a part of the entrance at pleasure, which is sometimes necessary to be done to prevent robbery and other contingencies. In cold weather also, but little space is needed to admit air. A hole of half an inch diameter ought always to be made half way up the hive in front when hives stand out, so as to admit air in case the lower entrance is stopped by snow or other accident; and in times of labor, it is more convenient for many of the bees to pass out after depositing their treasure, than to elbow their way through the dense crowd below them.

A word or two to those who pursue the ordinary method of keeping bees in wooden hives. Let the hives be made of an uniform size, say about equal to fifteen or eighteen inches square. Have the stuff of which they are made well seasoned. Let every part of the outside be well planed, and the joints made perfect, and use plenty of nails or screws in putting them together. Then the hives will be worth something. A world of labor will be saved the bees in glueing up the open joints and seams, and no vermin can molest them. In any case, however, a close, high, and dark bee house ought to be made to keep them in. They can stand on a long form, or bench, and pass out at an entrance in front of each hive, and ample room be left to inspect them in. In short, if the apiarian would thrive with his bees, and render them profitable, get the best treatise he can on the subject,—carefully note and study the habits and history of the bee by personal observation, and let *common sense* govern his management, and I will insure, in all ordinary cases, a fair result.

Ulmus.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Extract of a letter to the Publishers.

We had fair weather with southerly winds for several days previous to the 18th instant, which still continue. On that day I heard *Blue-birds* approaching from the south, but they were so high in the air that though I tried to catch a glimpse of them, they passed over head, warbling as they went, without being seen. The same day I was round the hedges, the favorite haunts of the *Song Sparrow*, but none were seen or heard. Yet long before sunrise on the morning of the 19th, considerable numbers were singing with the greatest animation.

I mention these circumstances as a proof that *the Song Sparrows, like some other birds, take their journeys in the night;* and also as a proof that *both these and the Blue-birds in their migrations do* NOT *fly against the wind.**

Of the *Song Sparrow* Wilson remarks, "It is the first singing bird in spring, taking precedence even of the Pewee and Blue-bird." With us, in the Genesee Country, it is a little different. Last year the Blue-bird appeared on the 9th, and the Song Sparrow on the 10th, thus showing as in the present season, that the Blue-birds have the start by one day.

Wilson further remarks of the Song Sparrow that "It is *fond* of frequenting the borders of rivers, meadows, swamps, and *such like watery places.*" It appears however that its *fondness* is not on account of the *water* but on account of the *shelter* which the thickets, abounding in such places, afford. Round my hedges, the Song Sparrows are numerous, and yet scarcely a summer passes without a period of several weeks, during which no water can be found except at a muddy spring 60 rods off, or a little accidentally left by cattle in the bottom of their troughs.

☞ A gentleman writing from Upper Canada, says—"New comers into the country want information both on clearing and fencing." Can any of our subscribers furnish him with useful hints on these topics?

* For other observations on the flight of birds see page 380 Vol. 2 of the Gen. Farmer.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from North Almond, Allegany county, N. Y., dated March 20:

"The weather for several days past has had the appearance of spring weather. Summer birds of various kinds, such as the blue bird, robin, lark, red wing and cross black-bird, &c. made their appearance here last Friday. Altogether, we have had a singular winter. During the first week in January, there was no frost here at all; frogs, snakes, &c. were out—my bees came in with "yellow legs," &c. We had no snow of any consequence until the 9th of February, when it commenced falling, and it has continued to fall, in light showers, from that time until the present thaw commenced. The ground is now bare, except where the snow has drifted. I fear that wheat has suffered severely in consequence of the ground being bare so much. I have examined the flower buds of my peach trees, and find them all dead. I cannot discover that any other kinds of fruit trees are injured by the winter in this vicinity. How is it with peach trees in your neighborhood?"

"P. S. Thursday morning, 21st March.—This morning the pigeons, in flocks of from six in number to three miles or more in length, are flying from the west to the east. W. H."

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Note.—Upon examination of the peach buds we do not find them injured at all upon thrifty trees; those that have been injured by the grub at the root, or in a decaying state, have many buds which are killed.—*Editor.*

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

Mr. Editor—Having seen some remarks in the *Genesee Farmer* on the subject of the mangold wurtzel, I offer a few practical observations, as I have been in the practice of raising them for five or six years past. I have found them the most productive of any root or vegetable I ever raised, and a very sure crop, seldom injured by wet or drouth. Very great advantages are also derived from the abundance of leaves produced, which may be plucked from them during the drouth in summer, when succulent food is most wanted by milch cows and their calves. Care should be taken in gathering the leaves, not to injure the crown. Cattle and hogs are excessively fond of them, and may be fatted upon them. The roots grow until late in the fall, and may be taken up at leisure. As they bear the frost well, and take no injury from it unless very severe, they may be piled up in any ordinary cellar, and will keep longer and better than any other vegetable.

I have used them to great advantage in feeding my milch cows on them during winter and spring;—they increase the quantity as well as quality of the milk. My practice has been to drop the seeds in rows two and a half feet apart, and six to eight inches apart in the rows. They require no more care than the ordinary beet, and very soon cover the ground with their spreading leaf sufficiently to prevent the weeds from growing. The soil should be deep, rich and mellow. When they attain to a large size, (some I have raised that weighed 15½ lbs. each,) the leaves may be taken off without injury to the plant. The outer leaves, taking them off in rotation, will bear after cropping. The produce of what I have raised would yield at the rate of from *eight hundred* to *one thousand* bushels to the acre, as near as I can judge without actual measurement.

—

IMPROVED CATTLE.

On the subject of cattle, I am decided in the opinion that the *Durham*, crossed with the *Devons*, is a very great improvement in the latter, giving them size and increasing their milking properties, which I have fully proved by actual experiment.

The *improved short horned Durham cattle distinct* need no crossing, *other* than to obtain the fine mahogany color of the *Devon*. In every other respect they surpass any known breed I am fully persuaded:—*for instance*, in milking properties, the cow owned by John Hare Powel, Esq., that gave *thirty-six* quarts of rich milk daily, and made rising of *twenty* pounds of butter per week; also, the fine heifer raised by Charles H. Hall, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y. which at four years old gave *thirty-four* quarts of milk daily; also, the cow *Princess*, imported by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., that gave *thirty-six* quarts of milk daily; and several others that I could name, owned in Massachusetts and Connecticut, nearly equal. *And for the stall*, the fine bull imported by Charles H. Hall, Esq.; also, *Champion*, imported by the Patroon of Albany; and *Admiral*, sent out from England by Sir Isaac Coffin. No finer animals could be found in England than the above. They were selected by the best judges in England, without regard to trouble or expense. From such animals, with a little attention, great benefit may be derived, and our present stock of cattle much improved.

L. JENKINS.

Canandaigua, March 14, 1833.

ADVICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

Many exotic plants are more injured in frosty nights after the snow goes off, than during the whole course of a long and severe winter. Lettuce often comes bright and fresh from under the snow, and then is killed to the ground by one cold night. If your more tender plants have been sheltered by evergreens, be in no haste to remove them. If the plants however start very early, and are in danger of becoming etiolated or blanched, a *part* of the covering may be taken off; but shrubs encased in evergreens will not require this attention, for as the weather grows warmer the leaves of hemlock more particularly, will drop off, and the shrubs would not be injured if they were left untouched for a month to come.

After a severe night, it will be prudent to go round the garden, and take notice of such plants as have been drawn out of the ground by the frost, carefully putting back the roots, and treading the soil firmly round them. Box for edging, before it has the growth of two or three years, is often started; and if the roots are left exposed to the sun and frost, many will perish. Seedling plants are also very liable to be destroyed in this way, as well as the English cowslip and polyanthus, if they have been planted in a loose soil.

A Practical Gardener.

We are indebted to the politeness of *Judge Buel* and *Dr. J. P. Beekman*, for copies of the Proceedings of the late meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

Mr. *Sudam's* Report and Bill, forwarded by Judge B., have not been received.

A New Discovered Enemy to the Dahlia.

It is sufficiently vexatious to the admirer of this delightful flower, after waiting a whole summer for the appearing of its gorgeous beauties, to see his expectations disappointed by an early autumnal frost, before scarcely a petal has expanded. But it is still more vexatious to behold its embryo blossoms blighted by a ruthless insect, and not one of them come to maturity. My Dahlias this last season showed signs of flowering at the proper time; but I noticed that the flower buds, while yet very small, fell off, and the extremities of the branches showed a blighted appearance. I could not account for this, but concluded it was owing to the unfavorableness of the season, the drouth, or something uncongenial in the soil. As the season advanced, I still noticed the same appearance; not a flower bud grew to the bigness of a sixpenny piece. I had observed before a small reddish brown bug on the plants, but did not mistrust that this was the depredator. I found this insect on the extremities of the branches, and concluded at length that it was those that did the mischief. On examination, the peduncles of the flower buds appeared black, and the flower buds came off by a slight touch. I thence inferred that this insect fed on the juices of the tender leaves and flower stems, and thus blighted the embryo flower, and caused them to fall. Though I had a number of plants, and some of them of vigorous growth, but a single flower unfolded its petals. I communicated the fact to my esteemed friend D. T. this fall, and he remarked that he had discovered the same insect, and that his Dahlias had been affected in the same manner the past season. Can any one inform us how we may guard against this troublesome insect, and prevent its depredations? W. W. B.

Hammond's Port, Jan. 14, 1833.

Mr. Editor—Some time last fall, in a number of the Farmer, charcoal was recommended for keeping cider sweet and good, &c. I, therefore, according to directions therein given, resolved to try the experiment on one barrel only. The cider fermented as usual, though I think it not as sour as that which was left without any thing in it. And now it is pleasant and smart, good spirit, but blue as an old woman's indigo dye.

Will it ever become clear? Is there any remedy? J. M.

Victor, February 2, 1833.

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Note.—The recommendation alluded to in the above, may be found on the 341st page of the 2d volume of the Farmer, in a communication signed S.* The writer was numbered with the dead, before his communication was published; and consequently he can give no explanation. We know of no way by which the charcoal can be completely separated without leaching through sand or some other substance which shall retain the charcoal.

The Editor of the *Kennebec Farmer* is informed that we supposed until to-day that our paper was regularly sent to him. The numbers were continued to him at Gardiner until the close of Vol. 2, and on the receipt of his paper we gave directions to have the back numbers of Vol. 3 sent to him, which it seems were not duly attended to.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

Letter from Dr. WILLIAM DARLINGTON *of Pa.*, ON THE

USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

Westchester, (Penn.) December 17, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Your letter, containing a number of queries relative to the operation and utility of *lime*, in the processes of agriculture, was received in the early part of June last: But as I have been much engaged, during the past summer, with duties which required all my attention,—and, as your letter intimated that answers furnished "any time during the present year" would be in season for your purposes,—I have taken the liberty to postpone my reply until now.

I proceed, then, with great pleasure, to furnish you with such facts and remarks as my opportunities for observation have enabled me to offer. With a view to render the answers more explicit and satisfactory, I will annex them, *seriatim*, to your several inquiries.

QUERY I. "*Upon what lands does lime operate most beneficially?* 1. *In regard to geological formation,—as primitive, transition, secondary and alluvial?* 2. *In reference to the soil,—as sand, clay, lime and vegetable matter?* 3. *As indicated by natural growth of timber and plants?*"

ANSWER. My residence has always been in a *primitive* region, and my observations very much limited to agricultural processes in soils upon that formation. The prevailing rock here is gneiss,—with occasional beds, or veins, of hornblende, greenstone and sceinite. About five miles to the north of us, is the great valley of transition limestone, stretching from northeast to southwest; and immediately on the southern side of this valley, running parallel with it, is a broken ridge of hills, formed of mica slate,—with beds of serpentine rock and hornblende, on the side next to the gneiss rock, on the southeast. Over the gneiss rock, and among the hornblende, the soil is generally a stiff loam; and there, I think, the best effects are perceptible from a given quantity of lime. On the soil overlaying the schistose rocks, the good effects of lime are sufficiently obvious, under the management of skilful farmers; but the benefits seem to be less permanent. On the serpentine rock the soil is extremely sterile,—and neither lime nor barnyard manure can be used with much advantage. In the limestone soil of the great valley, where one would suppose it was already redundant, lime is used with advantage; and much heavier dressings are put on, than in the adjacent districts. I cannot furnish the *rationale* of this practice; but I believe the fact is established, that more lime is required to produce the same beneficial effect upon soils resting on limestone rock, than upon those overlaying gneiss,—and perhaps some other primitive rocks.

I have had no opportunity to witness the effect of lime upon *secondary*, and strictly *alluvial*, formations; but the above circumstance has led me to suspect, that the *same quantity* of lime would not be so signally beneficial in secondary, as it is in certain primitive formations.

Lime, undoubtedly, has a good effect in soils which are *sandy*,—even where sand predominates; but I believe its meliorating properties are most conspicuous in a *clay* soil,—or rather in a *stiff loam*. A good proportion of decomposed vegetable matter adds greatly to the beneficial effects of lime; and hence our farmers are desirous to mingle as much barnyard manure as possible with their lime dressings,—and to get their fields into what is called a good sod, or turf,—full of grass roots. *Then* a dressing of lime has an admirable effect.* The soils indicated by a natural growth of black oak, (*quercus tinctoria*,) walnut (*juglans nigra*,) and poplar (*liriodendron*,)—and those in which such grasses as the *poas* and *festucas* best flourish, are generally most signally benefited by the use of lime. In short, I may observe, that lime has been found more or less beneficial in every description of soil, in this district. It is most so, on hilly, or rolling lands, where clay predominates,—less permanently so, among the mica slate,—and least of all, on the magnesian rocks. The soil on these last is rarely worth cultivating.

QUERY II. "*What quantity of lime is applied to the acre, upon different soils, at a single dressing, and during a period of years?*"

ANSWER. The quantity of lime per acre which can be used advantageously, varies with the condition and original character of the soil. Highly improved land will bear a heavier dressing than poor land. On a soil of medium condition, the usual dressing is 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A deep, rich soil, or limestone land in the great valley, will receive 70 to 80—(and I am told even 100,) bushels to the acre, with advantage. On very poor land, 20 to 30 bushels per acre, is deemed most advantageous to commence with. It is usually *repeated* every five or six years—i. e. every time the field comes in turn to be broken up with the plough; and as the land improves the quantity of lime is increased. The prevailing practice here, is, to plough down the sod, or *lay*, in the fall or early in the spring,—harrow it once—and then spread the lime (previously slaked to a powder) preparatory to planting the field with Indian corn. Every field, in rotation, receives this kind of dressing: and as our farms are mostly divided into about half a dozen fields, the dressing of course comes once in six years, more or less according to the number of the fields. Some enterprising farmers, however, give their fields an *intermediate* dressing, *on a sod*, after they come into grass; which I consider an excellent practice,—tending rapidly to improve the condition of the land.

QUERY III. "*Is it applied in a caustic or effete state?*"

ANSWER. It is usually obtained in a caustic state from the kiln,—deposited in heaps in the field where it is to be spread, and water sufficient to slake it to a powder, is then thrown upon it. As soon as slaked, it is loaded into carts, and men with shovels distribute it as equably as possible over the ground. It is generally considered best to put it on the ground while it is fresh, or *warm*, as the phrase is; and it is certainly easier to spread it equally, while in a light pulverized state, than after it gets much wet with rains. I am inclined to think, too, it is better for the land when applied fresh from the kiln.

QUERY IV. "*To what crops is it most advantageously applied, and at what seasons?*"

ANSWER. It is usually applied, as already intimated, to the crop of *Indian corn*, in the spring of the year—say the month of April. Occasionally it is applied, preparatory to sowing wheat, in autumn. When used as a *top dressing*, on the sod, it is generally applied in the fall—say November. The prevailing impression is, that it is most advantageously applied to the Indian corn crop; and hence the general practice. But the truth is, it is highly advantageous at any, and at all seasons; and our shrewd old farmers have a saying,—"*Get your lime on for your corn, if you can,—but be sure you get it on the land, some time in the year.*"

QUERY V. "*How is it incorporated with the soil—by the plough or the harrow? and is it applied in any case as a top dressing to grass and to grains, and with what effect?*"

ANSWER. As already stated, after the sod is ploughed down for Indian corn, it is usually harrowed once, to render the surface more uniform. The lime is spread as equally as possible over the field,—and then the ground is well harrowed in different directions, in order to incorporate the lime with the soil. Soon afterwards, the field is marked out, and planted with corn. The plough is rarely, if ever used, for the purpose alluded to. I have mentioned above, that lime is occasionally used as a top dressing, for grass. It appears to be particularly beneficial to that crop; and answers extremely well when applied in that manner. The practice of applying it to Indian corn, as above related, is, however, chiefly followed: and the application of a dressing to each field, in rotation, causes as much labor and expense every year, as our farmers generally are willing to incur. Lime has rarely been used as a top dressing to *grain* crops, within my knowledge.

QUERY VI. "*What is the ordinary cost, per acre, of liming, and the relative profits, in increased products, of a period of years?*"

ANSWER. Quick lime, at the kilns, usually costs twelve and a half cents per bushel. The farmers generally haul it with their own teams; and the additional expense depends, of course, materially upon the *distance*. It is frequently hauled by them a distance of 8, 10, and even 12 miles. The average, perhaps, is about 5 or 6 miles. It is delivered to me by the lime burners, (a distance of near 6 miles,) at 18 cents per bushel. At the rate of 40 bushels to the acre, the cost, at 18 cents, would be $7 20 cts. per acre. It is difficult to estimate, with precision, the relative profits, in increased products: But I can safely say, from my own experience, on a small farm of middling quality, that two dressings of lime at the above rate, in the course of 8 or 9 years have more than trebled the products of the land to which it was applied, both in grain and grass. It is to be understood, however, that the system of *ploughing only so much ground as could be well manured* was adopted at the same time. I may also observe, generally, that the farmers of this district, (who are shrewd economists,) are so well convinced of the beneficial effects of liming, that costly as its application seems to be, they are unanimous in sparing no effort to procure it. Lime has been found to be peculiarly favorable to

* The yard manure is not usually mingled with the lime, when the latter is first applied. The practice is, to lime the *Indian corn* ground prior to planting that grain on the inverted sod,—and, the ensuing spring, to manure the same field for a *barley* crop;—or, to reserve the manure until the succeeding autumn, and apply it to the *wheat* crop. It is not well settled which of these is the better practice. Each has its advocates; but it is most usual to reserve the manure for the wheat.

the growth of pasture, when the farm is otherwise well managed: and, as our farmers are mostly in the practice of feeding cattle, they resort to liming as an indispensable auxiliary to successful grazing.

QUERY VII. "*Is lime applied with yard manures, or earthy composts, and with what results?*"

ANSWER. I have already intimated that vegetable matters, and especially yard manures, are highly important in conjunction with lime. Both are valuable, even when used separately; but when *combined*, the effect is most complete. If to this be added, that great secret of good farming, *viz.* to plough only so much ground as can be well manured,—the state of agriculture may be considered nearly perfect.

Lime is, in some instances, added to earthy composts, preparatory to distribution on the field: But it is doubtful whether the extra labor of this method is compensated by any peculiar advantages. It is not generally practiced.

QUERY VIII. "*Is powdered limestone (carbonate of lime) applied to soils; and if so, does it induce fertility otherwise than by mechanically ameliorating their texture?*"

ANSWER. No instance of powdered limestone being applied to soils has come under my notice. I can, therefore, form but a very imperfect opinion of its utility. If it were even as beneficial as quick lime, (which I doubt,) I apprehend it could not be procured and applied with less cost and labor.

QUERY IX. "*On what soils, if any, in your neighborhood, is lime found to be inoperative, as a fertilizing application; and the cause of its failure?*"

ANSWER. There is no soil in this district, deemed worthy of cultivation, on which lime is *wholly* inoperative as a fertilizer. On some sterile, slaty ridges, and on magnesian rocks, it has indeed but a slight effect; and even the benefits of barnyard manure are very transient. In low, swampy grounds, also, unless they are previously well drained, the labor of applying lime is pretty much thrown away. There seems to be something in the constitution of magnesian rocks peculiarly unfriendly to the growth of the more valuable plants. Indeed, there are patches of the soil perfectly destitute of all vegetation. Repeated attempts have been made to cultivate the bases of our serpentine banks; but neither lime, nor manure, will enable the farmer to obtain more than a light crop of small grain. Neither clover, nor the valuable grasses can be induced to take root and flourish in the ungenial soil. It is, therefore, almost universally neglected.

I have thus endeavored, (in rather a desultory manner, I confess,) to answer your queries according to my best judgment. If what I have furnished shall in any degree tend to make the subject better understood, I shall be amply gratified. With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. DARLINGTON.

JESSE BUEL, Esq. Cor. Sec. &c.

BOOT BLACKING.

Put one gallon vinegar in a stone jug, add one pound ivory black well pulverized, half pound loaf sugar, half ounce oil vitriol, one ounce sweet oil. The whole costs but 56 cents, and will last a farmer years. Z.

ON GARDENING—No. III.

A due attention to gardening operations, during the ensuing month, (April,) is of the utmost importance, as many crops require to be then sown, which could not be done, at any other season, with so much advantage, or with such a probability of success. As the art of gardening had its origin in the supply of a primitive want, to be consistent it is proper that we cultivate *necessaries* before *luxuries*. I shall, therefore, in the present essay, confine myself to the description, cultivation, &c., of such vegetables as require to be sown forthwith.

PEAS.—*General Remarks.*—There are but few vegetables which rank in higher estimation than the *pea*, and a considerable space should be dedicated, in every garden, to its cultivation. For early crops, the most proper situation is a warm sheltered border. The soil best adapted for the pea is one moderately rich, for the early sorts. For the later and tall growers, a deep friable loam is peculiarly calculated for growing them in perfection. In applying manure for this vegetable, it ought to be perfectly decomposed, for "peas are not assisted, but hurt, by unreduced dung recently turned in."

Estimate of sorts.—In making a selection of the sorts to be grown, various circumstances must be taken into consideration. Such as early returns, dwarf, or tall sorts, for the pea varies from less than one to eight feet in height; and as the taller growing sorts must be supported by sticks, branches of trees, or other artificial means, the additional expense of labor thus incurred, should in the first instance be duly considered. It fortunately happens, that several dwarf varieties will bear comparison, in point of flavor, and nearly in productiveness, with the taller growing sorts, if we except the marrowfats:—particularly "*Knight's Tall and Dwarf Marrows,*" which possess great merit as respects flavor and produce. A knowledge of the heights to which the different sorts attain, is of course very essential to every individual who grows this vegetable, and I give the following data, which is a fair criterion:

Knight's tall Marrowfat,	6 to 8 feet.
Knight's dwarf do.	4 feet.
Bishop's early Prolific,	9 inches.
Double blossom Early Frame,	3 feet.
Dwarf blue Imperial,	2½ to 3 feet.
Blue Prussian,	2 feet.

There are many sorts of this esteemed vegetable, and but very few which may not be cultivated with advantage. Still, a multiplicity of sorts can answer no good purpose for general use. The above six sorts combine every requisite, as respects earliness, regular succession, properties, and habits of growth.

Cultivation.—Draw drills about three inches deep, and the heights of the respective sorts must regulate the distance between the rows, viz:

Those 6 feet high,	4 feet.
3 do. do.	2½ do.
2 do. do.	2 do.
1 do. do.	1 do.

CABBAGE.—In last week's paper, the method of sowing this vegetable on a dung bed was described; but when that plan is inconvenient, dig a piece of ground in a sheltered situation, fully exposed to the sun, and sow the seeds in the same manner.

Estimate of sorts.—The Drumhead variety seems to be the principal sort, in general cultivation, in western New-York. But I trust the period is not far distant, when the respective merits of vegetables will be judged and appreciated by their *qualities*, not their *size*. Who that are acquainted with the delicious varieties, *Early York*, *Emperor*, *Penton*, *Imperial*, *Sugar Loaf*, &c. &c. would prefer the *Drumhead*, which, as a table vegetable, is inferior to every other sort of cabbage. I have placed the different sorts in priority according to their respective merits in my estimation.

CARROTS.—*General remarks.*—This vegetable may be sown either *broadcast* or in drills. Now, as respects the merits of these modes of culture, I shall here advance my opinions on this important subject. All garden crops usually raised from seeds, and which do not require to be transplanted, should, without an exception, be sown in drills. In gardening, this is a maxim, which holds good in every country and in every climate; and if it is necessary in the *humid* atmosphere of England, it consequently must be more important in the *arid* climate of the United States. It is a fact placed beyond all question, that soil in a loose or porous state, resists the influence of the sun's rays more effectually, than if it is allowed to get *soddened*. The advantage, therefore, of sowing in *drills* must be evident to the most superficial observer; for with crops so arranged, the soil can be stirred much deeper, when the hoe works along a continued straight line, as it does between rows, than it can be when worked in curves, or irregular roundish spaces of limited extent, as it must necessarily do among crops sown broadcast.*

Estimate of sorts.—The *Albringham* carrot is of excellent quality, and, with the exception of the *Long Surrey*, is the best calculated for winter use, and for field culture. The latter variety grows rather larger, and is of a deeper color, and consequently is, for table use, generally preferred.

Cultivation.—Sow in a deep sandy soil, in drills fourteen inches apart, and cover about one inch.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, March 26, 1833.

BARBERRY BUSHES

DELETERIOUS TO WHEAT CROPS GROWING IN THEIR VICINITY.

I regret that any thing should have occurred to lead me into a conflict with D. T. Although I am not personally acquainted with that gentleman, yet I know him by reputation, and am aware that, as a quill belligerent, he is formidable. I do not expect to find myself his equal in combat; for, while my armor will consist only of facts, yet, it is believed, well attested and stubborn facts, he will meet me with a formidable train of philosophical artillery.

I object to sentiments published by D. T. in a late number of the Genesee Farmer, relative to barberry bushes. From time immemorial these bushes have been charged with producing mischievous effects on grain crops growing in their vicinity. I believe that, in every grain growing country where these shrubs have been prevalent, they have been thus charged, and that, in many

* It should be particularly remarked, that, although such observations as the above are advanced under the article *carrot*, they are equally applicable for all crops which require the like system of culture.

instances, the charges have been substantiated by the most satisfactory evidence. Yet D. T. believes them to have been falsely accused, acquits them of the charges that have been brought against them, and expresses his regret that they are not more generally cultivated.

If, in connection with vegetable economy, nothing is to be admitted as a fact unless the manner of its operation (modus operandi) can be satisfactorily explained, then the position of D. T. may be tolerably well fortified. But is this the case? It is known that many things occurring in the operations of nature, and in connection with vegetable economy, are admitted to be facts, which cannot be easily explained. It is known to most farmers, that if smutty seed wheat be sown, a smutty crop will most certainly be the result. Who will explain the modus operandi? The surprising effect that plaster (gypsum) is known to have, in promoting the growth of vegetables, has for a long time employed the speculations of chimists and philosophers, and yet they have not been able satisfactorily to explain the manner of its operation. The insertion of a cion or bud into the stock of a fruit tree, changes the fruit, and causes the tree to produce only that variety which the tree from which the cion or bud was taken produced. I am not aware that this has been satisfactorily explained. The truth is, in the economy of vegetables, objects to us inexplicable are daily presented to our view. Surely, we ought not to reject a theory known to be supported by facts, merely for the reason that it cannot be explained.

It appears to me that the universality of the complaint against barberry bushes, should be regarded as strong presumptive evidence against them. If the complaint had been made only in some one section of our country; or if it had been made in our country, and no other; if it had been made only at one time, or only during a series of years, embracing a quarter of a century or half a century, and then had become silenced, there might be some reason to suspect it was founded in prejudice. But such is not the fact. If I am correctly informed, barberry bushes have always, in all countries, and in all sections of countries where they were prevalent, been the subjects of complaint. It is now, as we are informed, the general opinion in most if not all the countries of Europe, that they are deleterious to grain crops by causing blight. Can it be supposed that all this is prejudice?

Several years since, there being at that time considerable excitement in this vicinity about barberry bushes, the details of which I will give below, I wrote to Mr. FESSENDEN, of Boston, editor of the New England Farmer, requesting information on this subject. In responding to queries which I had proposed, he published in that Journal the following extract from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. p. 176:

"The opinion that barberry bushes injure grain crops by causing blight, often deemed a prejudice, and by many considered as an unquestionable fact, has lately received the most full and scientific investigation in France. The result of these inquiries, comprised in no less than eighty-four pages of Tessier's Annals of Agriculture, seems to settle the question as to the injurious effect of this plant, and that it is pretty uniformly, in France, England, Switzerland and Germany considered, and we may say, almost proved to be, one of the causes of blight. We ourselves were perfectly incredulous to this subject, but were compelled to yield to the weight of proofs.

"It is no longer attributed to the influence or operation of the farina of the flower of the barberry, which is over and disseminated several weeks before the several species of grain are in blossom, but it seems to be attributed to a parasitic plant very abundant on the barberry, and which is considered to be the same which causes the rust upon the stalk of the wheat. It would be beyond the scope of this Journal to give all the evidence on this subject, but we can refer our readers to the work above mentioned. We can assure them that, though wholly incredulous, we have been perfectly satisfied with the evidence, patiently, cooly and fairly sought and furnished in that work.

"France, being of all nations, perpaps, the most interested in this inquiry, much respect is due to the deliberate opinions thus formed after candid research."

Here closes the extract. On the same page may be found, in connection with the above extract, other valuable items of information relative to this interesting subject. See New England Farmer, vol. iv., p. 401. We learn from the above extract, that the editors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, learned and sensible men no doubt, had like many others been incredulous to the subject, but that they were entirely convinced by reading eighty-four pages of Tessier's Annals of Agriculture.

It is believed that the history of barberry bushes, as they have been cultivated among ourselves, may afford sufficient evidence to substantiate the charges that have been brought against them. Not many years since, barberry bushes were plenty in a certain district of Skaneateles. The late Col. Bellamy, unsuspicious of their mischievous tendency, had introduced them; and as, like the forbidden fruit, they were seen to be good for food, and pleasant to the eyes, they were sought for by the surrounding neighbors, and soon cultivated in nearly all the gardens on the main street east of Skaneateles Lake, extending from the turnpike road south two miles or more. The consequence was, that wheat crops in that vicinity began to fail by blasting. Every attempt to grow wheat in that vicinity during a series of six years, resulted either in a partial or total failure. And as the barberry bushes continued to be multiplied, and became larger by their growth, the results became proportionably more and more disastrous. During the most of this time, the inhabitants were unsuspicious of the cause of their misfortunes. A general discouragement as to growing wheat prevailed among them, and many of them had concluded to abandon the pursuit altogether.

At length, after a lapse of about six years of disaster, a suggestion from some quarter came to them, that the barberry bushes were the probable cause of their misfortunes. Suspicions of this fact soon became prevalent and general among them. They resolved, therefore, to try an experiment which seemed likely to bring the question to a test. This was to cut all the barberry bushes, and keep them down, at least one season, till after the ripening of wheat. This was done; and to the great joy of the inhabitants, their wheat crops came in that year uninjured by blight. Since that time, which I believe was in the year 1826, no barberry bushes have been permitted to grow there, and the wheat crops in that vicinity have sustained no damages that were not common to other crops in the country at large.

I venture to predict that, if D. T. will do as I have done since the appearance of his communication on barberry bushes, that is, go to that district in Skaneateles, and receive of the farmers there a detailed account of what they have experienced, he will never thereafter recommend the culture of barberry bushes. Volumes of philosophical disquisitions would avail nothing to convince those farmers that barberry bushes have not been the cause of damages to them to the amount of some thousand dollars.

Another case altogether similar to the one above related, occurred about the same time in the town of Onondaga. In a neighborhood of that town where barberry bushes had become plenty, the wheat crops blasted during a series of several successive years. The inhabitants, having at last become suspicious of the cause, resolved to make thorough work in destroying the barberry bushes. This was done, and the subsequent results have been the same as at Skaneateles. At the time of these excitements at Skaneateles and Onondaga, which were simultaneous, a few individuals of this village (Marcellus) had commenced the culture of barberry bushes. I had in my own garden some fine bushes in a fruit bearing condition. They were, to be sure, the objects of my no small delight; yet, witnessing as I did to my entire satisfaction, the mischievous effects of barberry bushes on a small field of wheat in the neighborhood, bordering on a garden which contained some of these bushes, I could not any longer entertain doubts of their dangerous tendency. I destroyed my own barberry bushes, although it was done with deep regret. From that time I have employed my small influence, though not with entire success, to discourage the culture of barberry bushes, and to cause their banishment from the place where I live, and from the country. I have only to add, I do consider that barberry bushes stand fully convicted of causing blight in wheat crops that grow in their near vicinity.

DAN BRADLEY.

March 9, 1833.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

A correspondent of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, furnished that paper with the following account of the number and probable value of the live stock which passed Cumberland Ford, in that state, for market, during the past year:

Horses,	3682	prob. val.	$431,320
Mules,	1516		
Hogs,	50572	" "	355,004
Stall-fed Beef	674	" "	26,960
			$812,284

This amount, large as it is, is stated to fall considerably short of some preceding years.

VALUABLE STOCK.

Mr. Clay has recently purchased, of a gentleman near Philadelphia, a bull, and a cow and calf, of the Durham short horn breed, which are destined for the highly cultivated and beautiful seat of Mr. C. at Ashland, Kentucky. They are said to be among the finest specimens of that breed of cattle in the country. The are admirably formed, and weigh upwards of 2,900 pounds. Sixteen pounds of butter a week have been made from the cream of the cow. They were raised by John Hare Powell, Esq. and were purchased for the sum of $550.

INQUIRY.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper the best method of preparing the ground, planting, and then cultivating, a crop of *Mangold Wurtzel*, and where the seed can be obtained, and the probable quantity that can be raised per acre. Also, where the red top grass seed can be obtained, and the quantity to be sowed per acre. A Subscriber.

IMPROVEMENT IN TANNING.

Leather being one of the most important articles manufactured in the world, when beneficial improvements in the art are made, it is of the utmost importance that the community at large should have correct information on the subject.

The improvement denominated the *Cool Sweating Process*, has been in successful operation in many Tanneries in the United States for several years; and when properly managed, more of the fluid part of the hide is saved, and when properly combined with tan, adds much to the quality of the leather, over the liming process. The following communications are from the foremen and owners of some of the largest establishments in the country, whose statements may be relied on as correct. SHOVE & HUNT.

Mr. Thomas Hunt,

Sir:—In compliance with your request, I state that I have worked in by your process of sweating, since the first of June, 1831, upwards of forty thousand hides; and I wholly practice that method, and presume I shall continue to practice it so long as I continue to tan By an accurate account of the cost of working in, I find a saving of about 50 per cent. I make more weight of leather, and of a more durable quality, than I have ever made by liming; and the hide tans quite as fast as by the liming process.

Your obed't serv't,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Hunter, Feb 21st, 1833.

Green County, (N. Y.,) Feb 1833

We, the undersigned, having fully practiced on Shove & Hunt's improvement in tanning, denominated the cool sweating process, for more than two years, as foremen of the tanneries annexed to our respective names, have no hesitation in saying that it is the best method of preparing hides for the *tan* that we have ever seen or heard of, *being neater, safer, and done in less time and with half the labor* it takes in the liming process, *and they full as fast*, as two stocks are now tanned per year, when it took two years to tan three stocks previous to our adopting this process.

And we do cheerfully recommend it, as a *new and valuable* improvement, well worthy the attention of all, who are either *manufacturers* or *consumers* of leather; as it makes *finer, fairer, firmer*, and *more* leather more *imperrious to water*, much to the advantage and comfort of the consumer. And when stock has been damaged by this process, it has been owing either to mismanagement or the want of properly constructed vaults.

H. Mills, *Foreman of the Fixby Tannery, at Lexington.*
John Upham, Hiram Hatch, *do. do. Hunter Tannery.*
Charles O. Fanning, *do. do N. Y. Tannery.*
C. P. Holcomb, H. Edwards, *do do. Big Hollow Tannery.*

☞ It will be seen by a reference to the advertisement of Mr. *Jenkins*, that an opportunity is now offered those who wish to procure an improved breed of *cattle*. For notices of the breed of cattle which Mr. J. has for sale, we would refer the reader to the Gen. Farmer, Vol. II. pages 63, 316, 332, 373.

☞ We shall be pleased to hear from I. A. L. who recently wrote us from Portsmouth, Ohio.

MONROE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Rochester on *Saturday the 13th of April* at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of amending the Constitution, making out a list of articles and animals on which it shall be thought advisable to offer Premiums, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be necessary for the advancement of the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household Arts. A punctual attendance of all the members of the board is earnestly solicited.

WM. GARBUTT, *Prest.*
N. Goodsell, *Sec'y.*

ORCHARD GRASS.

For the purpose of complying with the request of C, I have examined several volumes on agriculture, but have found no account of *Orchard Grass* so full as the following from an English publication. It agrees well with my own experiments on this grass.

"*Dactylis glomerata* is a coarse grass of early and rapid growth, and considered valuable as a pasture grass on light soils from the quantity of herbage it affords. It comes in from the time turneps are over till the meadows are fit for grazing; but when old and dry, or made into hay, neither horses nor cows are fond of it. *To reap the full benefit of this grass, it must be kept closely cropt.* It has been of late strongly recommended by Mr. Coke of Holkham." A Farmer.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Charles Buel & Co., who have succeeded Mr. William Thorburn in the seed business at Albany. From the connection of Mr. Buel with the proprietors of the Albany Nursery, and the respectability of that concern, few, if any, could have so favorable an opportunity of supplying the public with genuine articles. We sincerely wish the establishment every success.

☞ The Messrs. Landreths have issued another number of the Floral Magazine. The plates are the *Linum trigynum*—three styled Golden Flax; the *Rhododendron maximum*—Great American Rose Bay; *Citrus decumana*—Shaddock Tree; *Camellia japonica*—Japan Rose; and the *Ardisia crenulata.*

A new edition of Wilson's Ornithology is about to be issued by Harrison Hall, of Philadelphia, in 4 volumes, including one volume of plates, 76 in number. Price $50.

PALMYRA SEED STORE.

It gives us pleasure to inform those who take an interest in such matters that our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. *Hiram Niles*, has made arrangements to keep for sale an extensive assortment of garden seeds, embracing all the best varieties, both of the useful and ornamental kind; and, as agent for a well conducted garden and nursery establishment to procure to order any kinds of plants, trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. The country affords no better soil than abounds in every part of our delightful village, and we are gratified to perceive that an increasing attention is being paid to its improvement. Every owner of a lot may enhance its value nearly 25 per cent. by a trifling expense in setting out shade, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c, besides the pleasure and advantage to health to be derived from engaging in the employment.—*Wayne Sent.*

The human brain is the 28th of the body, but in the horse but a 400th.

Errata—*Genesee Farmer, Vol.* 3.

Page 19, col. 1, line 19, for *dyrer* read *drier.*
" 53, " 2, " 9, " *to* read *through.*
" " " " " 40, " *of the* read *after.*
" " " 3, " 30, " *corn* read *common.*
" 83, " 2, " 28, " *adopt* read *adapt.*

Agents for the Genesee Farmer.

C. Buel & Co., Albany.
Augustus Bradley, Meadville, Pa.
Wm. S. Dell, Junius.
Jacob Griffin, Venice.
Allen W. Thomas, Sherwood's Corners.
Allen A. Hall, Editor Republican, Nashville, Tenn.

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	91	Apples,	37a63
Flour, per brl.	4 75	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00	Cheese do	6a8 00
do prime do	10 00	Butter	14a16 00
Beef per cwt.	2a3 00	Hams do	6a7 00
Oats	38	Pot Ash, cwt.	3 50
Corn	69	Pearls,	3 75a4 00
Rye	75	Hides, cwt.	5 00
Barley	50a56	Sole Leather,	19a22 00
Hay, per ton,	10a11 00	Harness do	25 00
Grass Seed,	1 25	Upper p side, drs'd	2 25
Potatoes,	25	Bundle do	3 00a3 50

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Spring Arbor, Michigan, for Dec. 1833.

Days.	6 A. M. Ther.	Wind	Sky.	1 P. M. Ther.	Wind	Sky.
1	31	S. W.	cloudy.	35	N.	fair
2	30	S. E.	do	34	S. E.	snow,rain 1-10
3	34	S. W.	do	44	S. W.	fair.
4	36	N. W	snow 2 inches.	37	W.	cloudy.
5	30	W.	fair.	36	N W.	fair.
6	30	N. E	do	41	S. E	cloudy.
7	31	S. E	do	42	S. W.	do
8	43	S. W	*foggy,rn.3 10	38	S. E.	do
9	41	S. W	fair.	46	W.	clear
10	39	S. E.	cloudy.	40	S. W.	cloudy.
11	26	S. W.	clear.	40	S.	do
12	30	N. W.	foggy.	36	N. E	foggy.
13	34	S.	do	36	W.	cloudy.
14	32	N. E.	cloudy	36	E.	do
15	30	S.	do	34	N. W	do
16	32	S. W.	do	36	S E.	do
17	32	S. W.	snow 3½ inches	38	W.	do. snow 1 in.
18	30	N. W.	cloudy.	30	N. W.	do. do ½ in.
19	22	W.	snow 2 inches.	26	W.	snowy ½.
20	16	W.	†snow ½ inch.	20	W.	do ½.
21	10	W.	fair.	23	W.	fair.
22	0	S.	do	23	S. W.	do.
23	18	S. W.	clo'dy, snow ½.	26	S. W.	cloudy.
24	28	S. W.	fair	40	S. W.	fair.
25	20	S.	clear.	40	E.	clear.
26	34	S. E	‡misty.	39	S. E.	misty.
27	30	W.	rain 1-10, sn.½	29	W.	cloudy, windy.
28	27	S. W.	fair.	34	S. W.	fair.
29	20	W.	do	36	E.	clear.
30	27	S.	clear.	47	S.	fair.
31	52	S. W.	cloudy.	51	S. W	rain 9-10.

Mean thermometer 31½. Rain 5-10 in. Snow 10 inches.

* Snow gone. † Snow 4 in. deep. ‡ Snow gone, windy.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED *Short Horned Durham Cattle*, for sale by the subscriber; also the crosses from Durham and Devon, raised from stock imported from England by some of the most celebrated breeders in the United States.

Terms liberal. The animals are from six months to three years old, Bulls and Heifers,—Some of the Heifers are now with calf by the celebrated Durham Bull, *Admiral*, surpassed by no other in America. The animals may be seen at the stables of the subscriber.

Communications by mail promptly attended to.
L. JENKINS.
Canandaigua, Ontario co., N. Y., } mar 30-3t
March 14, 1833. }

Selected for the Genesee Farmer.

THE PEBBLE AND THE ACORN.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"I am a pebble, and yield to none,"
Were the swelling words of a tiny stone;
"Nor change nor season can alter me,
I am abiding while ages flee.
The pelting hail and the dazzling rain
Have tried to soften me long in vain;
And the tender dew has sought to melt,
Or to touch my heart, but it has not felt.

"None can tell of the pebble's birth,
For I am as old as the solid earth.
The children of man arise and pass
Out of the world like blades of grass;
And many a fool on me has trod,
That 's gone from sight and under the sod!
I am a pebble! but who art thou,
Rattling along from the restless bough?"

The acorn was shocked at this rude salute,
And lay for a moment abashed and mute;
She never before had been so near
This gravelly ball, the mundane sphere;
And she felt for a while perplexed to know
How to answer a thing so low;
But to give reproof of a nobler sort
Than the angry look or the keen retort,
At length she said, in a gentle tone—
"Since it has happened that I am thrown
From the lighter element where I grew,
Down to another so hard and new,
And beside a personage so august,
Abashed, I will cover my head with dust;
And quickly retire from the sight of one
Whom time, nor seasons, nor storm, nor sun,
Nor the gentle dew, nor the grinding wheel,
Has ever subdued or made to feel."
And soon in the earth she sunk away
From the comfortless spot where the pebble lay.

But it was not long ere that soil was broke
By the peering head of an infant oak;
And as it arose and its branches spread,
The pebble looked up, and wondering said—
"A modest acorn! never to tell
What was enclosed in her simple shell—
That the pride of the forest was then shut up
Within the space of her little cup!
And meekly to sink in the darksome earth,
To prove that nothing could hide her worth;
And oh! how many will tread on me,
To come and admire that beautiful tree,
Whose head is towering towards the sky,
Above such a worthless thing as I.
Useless and vain, a cumberer here,
I have been idling from year to year;
But never from this shall a vaunting word
From the humbled pebble again be heard,
Till something without me or within,
Can show the purpose for which I've been!"
The pebble could not its vow forget,
And lies there wrapped in silence yet.

Lime, combined with phosphoric acid is the basis of the bones, and found also in the fluids.—Shells consist of carbonate of lime; and hence their remains have been considered as the basis of lime-stone mountains. Silicia and manganese are found in the hair. Iron, with phosphoric acid, constitutes part of the blood.

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from seventy to eighty times in a minute.

THE GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

A weekly Agricultural Paper, published in Rochester, (N Y) by LUTHER TUCKER & Co.

THE FARMER is printed in quarto form, suitable for binding, on fine paper and fair type, making an annual volume, with Title Page and Index, of 424 pages, at the low price of $2 50 per annum, or $2 00 if paid in advance No subscription wi l be received for a less term than six months, and all subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or the half volume, July 1.

☞ The third volume was commenced, Jan 5 1833.

☞ The first and second volumes can be supplied to new subscribers.

The great mass of the two published volumes consists of original articles prepared by the Editors, assisted by the correspondence of more than ONE HUNDRED gentlemen, residing in various parts of this and the adjacent states, who have favored us with interesting articles on almost every subject in the wide circle of Agricultural and Horticultural science. They have been, in nearly all cases, *Practical Treatises* by PRACTICAL MEN, and afford precisely such information as will be useful, and as is needed by an Agricultural people.

☞ Printers with whom we exchange are requested to publish the above.

LUCERNE, (Medicago Sativa.)

THE subscriber having been liberally patronized in the importation and sale of this valuable Grass Seed, begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and agriculturists in general, that he has received a fresh lot and a good supply of last year's growth, and of the first quality The high reputation which this French clover has sustained in this country, for a few years past, and from its early and rapid growth, is enough to introduce it into general use. Enough has already been said to induce every farmer to test its value and virtues.

Imported and sold, wholesale and retail, by
JAS. C. CHURCH,
37 *Madison-street, New-York,*
where a large and good supply of *Burr Stones* can always be found of superior quality and reasonable price. mar 30-f3t*

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

EVERY variety of the most approved sorts of culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flower Seeds, directly imported from the first rate seedsmen in England, to be had at the Rochester Nursery, and at New-York prices.
mar 23 ALEX. GORDON.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPES.

ISABELLA, Catawba, Winne, Black Hamburgh, &c, &c., to be had in any quantities; good rooted plants, one, two and three years old, and cuttings in large and small quantities, at the Rochester Nursery on Main street.
mar 23 ALEXANDER GORDON.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber has on hand 152 sorts of the very choicest cultivated Apples, of particularly handsome growths, and 70 sorts of the most esteemed varieties of European and American Pears Also, an extensive assortment of Plums, Peaches, Cherries, &c. at the New York prices.

☞ *CIONS* of the above extensive assortment of Fruit Trees may be had on application at the Rochester Nursery, on the most reasonable terms,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
Rochester Nursery March 23, 1833

Mangold Wurtzel, or Field Beet.

MAY be had at the Seed Store Nursery ground on Main street, (opposite *Alexander's Tavern,*) as soon as the navigation opens. The seed is of first rate quality and just imported from Mr. Charlwood of London, and warranted of the growth of 1832.
mar 23 ALEX. GORDON.

ALBANY SEED STORE.

C. BUEL & CO., having bought the Seed Establishment of W. Thorburn, beg leave to inform, that the business will be continued at the old stand, No. 347 N Market street, near the Post Office, Mansion House, and City Hotel.—They have on hand a supply of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the best kinds, and intend to keep at all times an assortment. Also, GARDENERS' TOOLS, as spades, shovels, rakes, lines, knives, trowels, saws, &c.; and many FIELD SEEDS, as lucern, clover, and other grasses; mangold wortzel, ruta baga, and the other varieties of turneps; green house Plants, split peas, barley, oat and rice meal, bird seed, &c. A small assortment of horticultural and agricultural books

Orders for trees and plants, and for American Horticultural and Agricultural Books received and forwarded,

Cut Flowers or Boquets, furnished on short notice. Gentlemen wanting Gardeners, and Gardeners wanting places, may send their applications to the Store. *Albany, March* 8.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,
New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway

REDUCED PRICES.

EARTHENWARE, China, Glass, and Looking Glasses. THOMAS J. BARROW & Co. Importers, No. 88 Water Street, New-York, are now receiving their spring patterns of Earthenware, China, &c by last arrivals from Liverpool Their stock comprises every variety in the line, and is surpassed by none in extent or quality. They have made such arrangements in England for the purchase of their goods, as enable them to hold out the strongest inducements to merchants dealing in the line, particularly those buying for *cash*, or *city acceptances*, who will find it greatly to their interest to call, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest prices which it is possible for the article to be put.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.,
Importers, 88 Water street, New-York.
mar 12–r5tf5t

FOR SALE,
BY the subscriber in Macedon, Wayne co., 50,000 *White Mulberry Trees.*
WM. P. RICHARDSON.
oct 6-ftf

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c, for sale by
HOYT, PORTER, & Co.

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FOR sale by Hoyt, Porter & Co. a complete set of this valuable work, in 18 vols quarto, *bound*, at about one half the original subscription price. mar 23

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and *Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year* 1833, for sale by HOYT, PORTER, & Co.